

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. LIV. NO. 26.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1911.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 8550

BESIEGE SENATE IN WAR ON BILL

Poi Makers and Eaters
Crowd to Watch
Battle.

LEGISLATURE BLUFFED?

Mott-Smith Defends the
Work of Board of
Health.

"Remove the stables, not the poi shops," A. L. C. Atkinson. "Mott-Smith is bluffing the legislature," W. C. Aebi. "The duties of the board of health are to protect the lives of the people of Hawaii Territory," President Mott-Smith. "Let the mayor have a say," Mayor Fern.

The fate of the Territory seemed to hang on the question of poi, which was before the judiciary committee of the senate yesterday in the shape of H. B. No. 160, which passed third reading in the house without serious opposition. It provides certain sanitary requirements for the Chinese—or any other—poi factories in the Territory.

Senator Judd, who presided, read the bill and said he would like to hear from anyone who opposed it or wanted to modify it. He heard. The senate chamber was packed with Hawaiians, Chinese and legislators. Tests sat on the floor and hung his feet over, and there was some crowding.

A. L. C. Atkinson stated that he was what the papers call a "paid attorney."

"I am representing the Hawaiian (Chinese) poi manufacturers' association to attend this hearing on the poi bill, as well as the poi question. So far as the poi manufacturers are concerned, we favor reasonable regulation, so that we can carry on business. It is to our interest to adjust sanitary matters to business requirements. There are certain business requirements, and it means more to us than anyone else."

Some seemed to think it might be better, under the circumstances, to adjust business matters to sanitary requirements.

Action to Open Up.

"We want action," declared Attorney Atkinson. "You know what hardship it is to keep closed," he continued, and several legislators who had not had a chance to speak looked sympathetic. "I will admit that some of our places are not fit to open, and they don't intend to open, but others are, and they should be allowed to open."

Then he read a list of poi shops and what the board of health was requiring should be done. His voice became exceedingly mournful as he proceeded with the orders given. He also read from a clipping of The Advertiser regarding stables and laundries as unsanitary.

"For the land's sake!" he cried. "If these stables and laundries are unsanitary, they should be removed, not the poi shops." (Applause.)

Injustice of Cleanliness.

Mr. Atkinson dwelt emphatically upon the injustice of forcing his clients to secure certificates of a physician that the man who handles the poi that so many eat is free from any contagious disease. He held that this would interfere with their personal liberty of action. Also he asserted that the blame for the unsanitary conditions in the poi shops was not altogether the fault of the owners, but that the board of health was responsible for permitting it in the first place.

As for the question of stables in proximity to poi shops he waxed eloquent, in a spasmodic manner.

"Remove the stables, if in the opinion of the board of health they are unsanitary," he asserted, and every little while throughout his talk he would seem to remember these stables and call for their removal.

Another thing that Atkinson opposed on behalf of his clients was the clause in the bill requiring screens to keep out the flies. He stated that the poi shops were too full of smoke to permit of screens, for the screens kept the smoke in the room and at the same time accumulated dirt, forgetting that all the dirt collected by the screens was so much more in the poi.

(Continued on page 8.)

FAIRCHILD SMILE STICKS TO END

QUESTION OF COLLECTING TAXES
DEBATED IN COMMITTEE
OF THE WHOLE.

And Senator Fairchild never so much as said a word. He just smiled and let the other legislators talk.

It was all over the consideration of the senate bill relating to the collecting of the personal, income and property taxes and the disposition of the proceeds, introduced by Fairchild. It seemed as though no one would take the chairmanship of the committee of the whole to consider the bill on motion. President Knudsen called upon nearly every senator in the chamber to act, but all declined with thanks. Finally it was moved to adjourn and then Judd jumped into the breach and volunteered to preside.

As the bill was read section by section, or rather part of it was, for the reading never reached the end, considerable opposition developed, but Senator C. Brown rose as its champion and said some pertinent things, and Fairchild just smiled.

Horns were locked over one of the first paragraphs and they got very little further. It was sections two to four, providing for the appointment of an assessor and tax collector for each of the four tax divisions of the Territory by the treasurer, with the approval of the Governor, and their removal in the same way.

This was what seemed to hurt. Makekau referred to the fact that the county of Hawaii had been accused of not collecting her fair share of taxes. A motion was made to put the removal power in the hands of the board of supervisors.

C. Brown stated that it was necessary to keep the collecting of taxes separate and if this duty was placed practically in the hands of the supervisors one might just as well throw the Territory overboard and be done with it.

There followed a confused argument on the question of the Territory versus the counties and Senator Baker spoke for the counties and he and Makekau made a number of amendments.

C. Brown gave warning that the amendments by Makekau, if carried, would permit of unlimited taxation, while it was the purpose of the bill to limit it to one per cent. He moved that the committee report progress, and this was done, after some more argument. And the Fairchild smile stuck.

The bill is a long one and goes into detail, not only as to the manner of collecting the taxes, but just what property is to be taxed under certain conditions; also a new section is added placing all of the taxes collected in separate funds in the territorial treasury.

HONOLULANS SEE PHILIPPINE LANDS

QUOTED AS SAYING THEIR YIELD
SHOULD BE MORE THAN
HAWAII'S.

MANILA, March 4.—C. Hedemann and F. M. Swanzy of the Honolulu Iron Works, who have been visiting Mindoro with James Scott of the Mindoro Development Company, state that they are very much interested in the development at Mindoro, and believe that with irrigation there is no reason why the sugar lands here in the Philippines should not yield better than those of their own Hawaiian Islands.

Through the courtesy of the Company General de Toboac de Filipinas, they visited the famous Calamba estate last Thursday, and were much interested in all they saw, but owing to the short stay they could not form an opinion as to its value as sugar land.

When asked their opinion of the Philippines as a market for their sugar machinery, Mr. Hedemann stated that although they had received some inquiries from factories concerning their machinery, it was a far cry from an inquiry to an order. Mr. Hedemann called the reporter's attention to the fact that it took an enormous amount of sugar to supply the type of mill that they are placing at Mindoro, and that it would require a very substantial guarantee before capital could be induced to erect such a plant.

Mr. Hedemann's attention was called to the statements made by a Manila importer of machinery, to the effect that American sugar machinery has not been able to compete with German and English manufactures. In answer Mr. Hedemann said that their company would in all probability arrange for the manufacture of mills of a capacity of from one ton to four hundred tons, which will be able to compete with anything these countries may produce, and as it will be constructed especially for this market.

Mr. Hedemann and Mr. Swanzy leave today on the Hubi, en route for the Hawaiian Islands.

Birdseye Map of the Revolutionary Activities



Showing location of main points mentioned in despatches, also the probable paths of the American cruisers, should they be called upon to interfere.

HILO HIGH SCHOOL CLASS DECLARES A STRIKE ON, WHEN TEACHER IS DISCHARGED

HILO, March 29.—Hilo is having a strike experience of an unusual nature. Yesterday, thirty pupils of the high school, demanding the reinstatement of a teacher who has just received walking papers from Inspector Gibson, packed up their books, laid aside their pencils, gathered up their lunch buckets and struck. No more classes for them until their favorite is again invested with the garb of authority and is back on the territorial payroll.

The pupils declare that they stand on their rights as freeborn Americans to study or not to study as suits them and that it will not suit them to answer "Here" except to the teachers they prefer.

The striking pupils made a dramatic exit from their classroom, filing out with heads erect and, for those who wore them, skirts flying.

"Knock Her Block Off."

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILO, March 29.—There is always something doing in Hilo and, although Judge Lymer of the Honolulu district court, thought that when a man who was out on bail and who had skipped for this thriving burg, had sufficient punishment through the fact of having to live in this city, there are many compensations for being a citizen of the Crescent Bay City. What with attempted murders, fights between plantation managers and the treasurer of the county, and other little affairs, things are lively enough for anybody. The latest excitement is a scrap between the lady teachers at the local High School, and the affair nearly reached the stage of a go with the bare fists.

It appears that since the arrival of

Inspector Gibson, things have been stirring at the school, and on Tuesday the climax was reached when one fair instructor "shaped up" at another teacher and, in a polite manner, threatened to "knock her block off." The children were interested spectators and wagers of candy and soda water were made on the respective fighting abilities of the contestants.

The affair nearly ended in a free fight, and a third teacher was dragged into the contest. The school principal and the inspector had a hard time in quelling the fight, and the kids were very disappointed when the "go" was stopped.

Yesterday an appeal was made to the police authorities and an officer was asked to drop into the school and keep watch that the teacher who started the row, did not again enter the classroom. The children are worked up over the matter, and they are talking of going on strike unless the teacher who has been "fired" is reinstated. The affair has caused a sensation in Hilo, and the end is not yet in sight.

The above wireless was received by The Advertiser yesterday afternoon from its Hilo correspondent. Inquiry at the board of education office gave no positive results. Superintendent Pope had not been informed that any teacher had been discharged, although he knew that Inspector Gibson has been holding an inquiry into charges against Mrs. Compton, the teacher in question. If it has been found necessary to discharge anyone, he supposes it is this teacher. Why the pupils should range themselves on her side so emphatically, however, he is at a loss to know.

Mrs. Compton is a comparatively recent arrival from the Coast and is competent in her line. She finds it difficult, however, to get along with her associates and many complaints have been made.

Inspector Gibson, in his latest letter to Superintendent Pope, said that he was hearing both sides of the case.

THREE HUNDRED WITNESSES WILL BE ON HAND FOR EXAMINATION IN DE GUSSMAN CASE

Sheriff Jarrett has a pile of subpoenas he can not see over to serve upon Filipino witnesses wanted to testify in the charge brought by the Territory against de Gussman, being investigated by the grand jury on allegations that he is soliciting labor here without a license. The sheriff tried to serve the papers yesterday but was prevented by the laws of quarantine.

The Filipinos wanted are among the number being held in detention by the federal quarantine officers in order that they may qualify as outgoing steamer passengers today on the Korea. If the sheriff and Harry T. Lake, who is assisting him, had been admitted among the quarantined bunch, the requisite guarantee that none of the

steering possibilities had come into contact with Honolulu could not be issued by the health authorities.

The delay in serving the summons to appear and testify will not be of any particular benefit to the expectant labor recruits for California, however, as they will be attended to as soon as they are turned over to the Pacific Mail officials today for shipment. Honolulu will be blest by their presence for some little time to come.

Yesterday, twelve Filipinos were committed by Judge Lymer for having disregarded their grand jury summons and will meditate over the intricacies of American law for a few days in the bastille.

After the subpoenas now issued are served, there will be in the neighborhood of three hundred witnesses to be examined in the de Gussman case.

ALBANIANS GAIN IMPORTANT POINT

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29.—It is reported here that after a sharp engagement the Albanian insurgents have occupied the city of Scutari.

"HOLY" SYNOD IN
UNREMARKABLE MOOD

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—The Holy Synod today issued an edict prohibiting Jews from bearing Christian names.

WAIL FROM CELL AVAILABLE NOT

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The supreme court has again denied a petition from Abe Ruef that his case be reopened for a rehearing.

Wireless reports from Hilo yesterday state that there have been no new cases of varioloid, and that the situation, so far as the quarantine is concerned, remains unchanged.

MEXICAN REBELS LOOK FOR PEACE

MADERO'S MEN GATHER IN EXPECTATION OF WORD FROM DIAZ.

EL PASO, Mexico, March 31.—In the expectation that word is soon to reach him from the new ministry in the City of Mexico, General Madero is calling in his scattered bands of insurgents to hear what terms are to be offered them to lay down their arms and declare the insurrection over. Madero claims to have certain information that some terms suitable to himself and his followers are to be offered by President Diaz.

Madero's headquarters are near the city of Chihuahua, which he has been threatening for weeks.

Federals Win.

CASAS GRANDES, March 30.—A fierce battle was fought here today between the Mexican regulars and a band of insurgents. Fourteen Americans and two Germans who were in the insurgent forces were captured by the Mexican federals and are held prisoners.

BUFORD ARRIVES WITH FOOD FOR THE STARVING

SHANGHAI, China, March 30.—The transport Buford, carrying famine supplies for the starving Chinese, arrived here today. Great crowds assembled at the wharf to meet the relief ship.

TIP FOR SOLOKS OF THE TERRITORY

LONDON, March 27.—Mr. McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, on introducing the naval estimates, said that he would never advise a loan, which was only a temporary expedient to supply a permanent need.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR BIG PUG

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The attorneys of Jack Johnson, the negro champion, have applied to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus to secure his release. He is in jail at Oakland, serving a twenty-five days' sentence for automobile speeding.

INSANE MURDERER COMMITTS SUICIDE

EVERETT, Washington, March 31.—Otis Weeden, the rancher, who went suddenly insane at Burlington yesterday and who killed three of his neighbors in a frenzy, killed himself here last night.

"WAR SCARE" IS BEING PAID FOR

Such Information Given
Theodore Richards
in Japan.

REGRETTED THERE

Japan Can Only Stand
So Much; Then Will
Resent.

"When I was in Japan," said Theodore Richards, who returned on the Korea yesterday, "I learned from the highest and most trustworthy authority there that there is a regular paid propaganda in the States to keep up the war scare in America for commercial purposes. What these commercial purposes are I am unable to state, but probably for the purpose of stimulating the purchase of military and naval supplies."

Mr. Richards stated that the representative Japanese whom he met greatly deplored the "jingoism" that at present seems prevalent in the States and that one of them, Baron Kikuchi, said that he did not care so much about what he heard of the point of view of the western coast, but that when he saw a paper like The Outlook stirring up a warlike sentiment he was filled with a good deal of foreboding.

"A high-spirited people like the Japanese," said Mr. Richards, will not long stand misrepresentation, and they are certainly getting it right and left. However, just now they are very much pleased with the new treaty, but I do not think they feel that the thing is settled yet."

Mr. Richards' mission to Japan was for the particular purpose of interesting the Japanese educational men in the five scholarships in the Mid-Pacific Institute for Japanese students that are to be offered each year by The Friend. These scholarships are provided with the idea of promoting friendship between the United States and Japan. Mr. Richards said that he succeeded beyond his greatest expectations and that when he left the entire Empire was humming with the project he had presented. The Friend Peace Society was formed with the following eminent men as its patrons: Count Okuma, President J. Narai, the originator of higher education for women in Japan; Baron Kikuchi, Doctor Nitobe, S. Ebara, President E. Kamada, S. Shimada, Bishop Y. Honda, Dr. S. Motoda, Mr. Komatsubara, Danjo Ebina, Mayor Y. Ozaki, Baron N. Kanda, Dr. K. Iwaka, A. Kabayama, Baron Shibuzawa and Mr. Morimura.

A set of rules to govern the competition for the scholarships to be awarded was formulated by these gentlemen, and the movement was given the widest publicity by being published first in the magazine Jitanguo No Nippon, which has a circulation of about 800,000 copies per month.

In an address delivered at Kyoto, Mr. Richards broadened the scope of his original mission by suggesting that the trustees of the large Carnegie peace fund be memorialized on the subject of founding international scholarships, as well as the leading universities of all lands, and action has already been commenced on this suggestion.

Mr. Richards said that he became personally acquainted with one of the most striking leaders of the American race in Japan—Mr. Kennedy, who is manager of the Associated Press in the far East. He says that Mr. Kennedy is the leading figure in American life there, and has been decorated with the Third Order by His Imperial Japanese Majesty.

Speaking of President J. Narai, one of the patrons of the Peace Society, Mr. Richards said that he has a university for women that is doing the same grade of work that is being done in the Imperial University for men, and that they have not only our western curricula, but in addition they are doing all that is required in the startlingly difficult eastern classics, carrying on both branches side by side.

Mr. Richards also referred to a remarkable magazine, called Light and Life, which is published entirely in English and edited by President Narai and Doctor Nitobe. He says that this magazine covers the whole realm of human endeavor, and is an extremely high class periodical.

"I am well satisfied with the results of my trip," said Mr. Richards, "and am hoping that really great results will accrue from it."

RESCUING BOOKS FROM THE RUINS

ALBANY, New York, March 30.—The restoration of the wing of the Capitol, destroyed by fire, has begun. Many books are being saved from the ruins of the library.